



H. J. Smith, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, March 1, 1858.

The Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court, will assemble at Harrisburg, on Thursday next, the 4th of March. J. W. Douglas, Esq., of Chambersburg, will represent this Senatorial district, and Dr. E. F. Shoen, of Littlestown, the county. The Convention will fully endorse President Buchanan.

Gen. HARNET and Col. SUMNER arrived at Washington on the 14th ult., direct from Leavenworth, Kansas, having been telegraphed for. They both report everything quiet in the Territory, and say they apprehend no further difficulties, provided Congress will give them a government of their own, by admitting them under the Lecompton Constitution. If that is done, in less than ninety days all trouble will cease.

Our troops in Utah were in good health on the 5th of January, the last date received. The United States District Court for Utah had indicted Brigham Young, Kimball and other Mormon dignitaries, with high treason.

Public Opinion.—There is not a solitary Democratic paper in the great State of New York—not one—which does not fully and unequivocally endorse the Kansas policy of President Buchanan!

The Voice of the Democracy.—The Pittsburgh Union very pointedly says: "The ten Democratic Senators in the Pennsylvania Legislature, from the Congressional districts represented at Washington by Messrs. HICKMAN, OWAN, JONES, KELLY, DEWART, and CHAPMAN, stand fairly and squarely up to the Kansas policy of President Buchanan and the Democratic party. This is a significant fact, and cannot well be overlooked."

The North-Western Counties.—We find the following item in the Venango Spectator, with reference to the Democratic sentiment in the North-western counties of this State. The Spectator says: "The Democrats of Warren endorsed the Administration at a meeting held last week. The North-western counties are now a unit. This is what we expected. It is the height of presumption to suppose for a moment that the Democratic party will turn its back upon the Administration, and thereby play into the hands of the opposition."

The Opposition are growing savage at the prospect of the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, (witness their journals published here.) As soon as that is accomplished, they very well know, their chief "occupation will be gone"—their thunder dead, and their party nearly or quite so. So let them howl—nobody is hurt by it, whilst the audience are amused.

Pardon of Monroe Stewart.—Governor Pecker has signed the pardon of Monroe Stewart, convicted in connection with Charlotte Jones and Henry Fife of the murder of George Wilson and Elizabeth McOmbs, in Allegheny county. The confession of both Jones and Fife, upon the gallows, freed Stewart from any complicity in the murders, and since then petitions to an enormous extent have flooded in upon the Governor, asking for a pardon. Stewart was under sentence to be hanged last Friday.

Death of Judge Kane.—The Hon. John K. Kane, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence, near Philadelphia, on Sunday night, about sixty-five years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and rapidly rose to distinction as a lawyer and politician. In 1845, Governor Shunk appointed Mr. K. Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and in 1848, upon the death of Judge Randall, of the U. S. District Court, President Polk appointed Mr. K. to the vacancy, and he filled that position up to the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children; three sons and a daughter. His deceased son Dr. E. K. Kane, by his Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, has shed undimmed lustre on the family name.

New England Biquity.—A recent Theological Society meeting in New Haven refused a license to a candidate for the ministry, because he would not promise to preach against "slavery." Afterwards the candidate, Mr. Monteith, applied to another association and was licensed. The affair has created quite a stir in New Haven.

It is said that a gentleman who was formerly one of the proprietors of a printing house in Liverpool, Iowa, who was killed, is now sawing wood for a living.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Turner has introduced in the Senate, an important bill relative to debts due to decedents. It empowers the "Courts of Common Pleas upon the application of any trustee, trustee or assignee, or for the Orphan's Courts of this Commonwealth, upon the application of any executor or administrator, or other person, representing that there are certain debts due and owing such estates, evidenced by judgments, notes, bonds, bills, book accounts, or other evidence of indebtedness in writing, that are doubtful or cannot be collected, to authorize such trustee, assignee, executor or administrator, to make public sale of such claims to the highest and best bidder, provided that notice of such sales shall be given by written or printed handbills for ten days." Such a law is now in operation in Ohio.

In the Senate, on the 17th ult., Mr. Brewer read in place a bill for the relief of J. L. Schick, late Treasurer of Adams county—in order to balance an account at the Auditor General's office, for Military Fines, &c., paid to the Independent Blues, of Gettysburg, amounting to about \$185.

Mr. Brewer also read a bill to incorporate the Mammassburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Adams county.

On the same day, in the House, numerous petitions were presented in favor of abolishing the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

The bill to repeal all laws for the collection of Collateral Inheritance Taxes was defeated in the House, as was a bill to alter and amend the fee bill.

On Saturday, the 20th, the Senate passed the House bill to repeal the law relative to Sealer of Weights and Measures so far as concerns York co.

Mr. Brewer read in place a bill relative to the Banks of this Commonwealth, the object of which is to provide a better currency for the people of Pennsylvania. The first section provides that the several banks of the Commonwealth shall take at par, on deposit, in payment of debts and of claims received for collection, the notes of all solvent specie paying banks of the State, and authorize them to pay out in discounts, &c., all such notes.—The second section prohibits the issue of notes of a less denomination than ten dollars.

On Monday, the 22d, Washington's Farewell Address was read in the Hall of the House, in the presence of both bodies, the Governor, Heads of Departments, &c., and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Ramsey, of Philadelphia, has introduced into the House, a new license bill. Amongst other changes it takes the licensing power from the Courts, and vests it in the County Commissioners. The bill also compels persons taking out license to file a bond in the Quarter Sessions' Court for \$500, conditioned for the preservation of order, and for not selling minors drink. Persons applying for license in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh who sell \$10,000 worth per annum, and upwards, to pay \$200; those from \$5,000 to \$10,000, to pay \$100; from \$2,500 to \$5,000, to pay \$50; those who sell \$2,000 and under, to pay \$30.—In the country and boroughs, the latter class to pay \$25 per annum.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the majority of the committee on the Kansas resolutions reported a resolution in favor of the Lecompton constitution, accompanied by a lengthy report urging the speedy admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, with a declaration that it is the right of the people to alter it whenever they desire, through proper legal means. It was ordered to be printed, and a motion to postpone action to allow the minority to report was defeated by the united vote of the Democratic members.

GENERAL CALHOUN'S ADDRESS.

The promised address of Gen. Calhoun, President of the Kansas Lecompton Convention, has been published. He says that he has written to Governor Denver to procure the sworn statements of the Judges of the controverted Delaware Crossing election precinct, and have them taken under such circumstances as will secure a free and unbiased exhibition of the facts. By the sworn statements so procured he shall be governed in the certificates of election to the members of the Legislature from Leavenworth county. If it shall, as it probably will, place the government of Kansas in the hands of his enemies, (the "Free State" men,) no one will regret it more, yet he shall honestly discharge his official duties.

On Friday morning week, Mr. Geo. Upp, of York, was seized with a sudden attack of paralysis, and for several days was in such a condition that his life was despaired of. His left side was completely paralyzed, but we are pleased to learn that he is much better, and that his attending physicians entertain strong hopes of his ultimate recovery.

Mrs. Bliss, widow of the late Major Bliss, United States army, and daughter of Gen. Taylor, the ex-President, was married on the 11th ult., to Philip P. Dandridge, Esq., of Virginia. The marriage took place at New Orleans.

The territory of Kansas has a public debt of \$15,000.

WILL KANSAS BE ADMITTED?

We answer yes. And (to adopt the language of the Lancaster Intelligencer) why should it not be under the Lecompton Constitution? The people of Kansas had decided by a majority of over five thousand votes, as a preliminary measure, that they desired to quit their Territorial dependence and become a sovereign State of the Union. This decision was had in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Congress; and, in accordance with the popular wish, the Territorial Legislature enacted a law authorizing the election of delegates to a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution. The Convention met at Lecompton, in the Territory, and after mature deliberation and reflection, agreed upon a Constitution for the government of the new State. This Constitution is now before Congress for their approval, and is there in pursuance of law. The only questions, then, in our humble opinion, for the National Legislature to inquire into, are: First—Was the Convention a legal body, authorized to frame a Constitution? and, Secondly—Is the Constitution, so framed, republican in all its features according to the requirements of the Federal Constitution? If these interrogatories are answered affirmatively, and we apprehend there can be no other response, the question is settled, and we do not see what should prevent Kansas from being at once admitted into the Union as a sovereign State. This, we believe, is a plain and concise statement of the whole affair.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The unauthorized Topeka Legislature was still in session in Kansas at last accounts. The regular Territorial Legislature had done comparatively nothing, and according to the most authentic advice the aspect of affairs in the Territory is undergoing a marked change. The people want peace; and a large majority at the present time are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The honest and fair-minded throughout the Territory are heartily sick of agitation, and they believe that the only way to put a stop to agitation, and kill off Jim Lane and his worthless and corrupt gang, is to admit Kansas as a State. The Herald of Freedom, and other papers heretofore opposed to Lecompton, now favor its admission. The gross and shameful profligacy and selfish scheming of the late Legislature, and the mad designs of the Topekaites, have contributed largely to unite public sentiment against the agitators and in favor of the immediate assumption of State rights and dignity. The Territory can never know prosperity until this war of faction and self-interest is crushed out.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A small company of very serious and anxious looking men, assembled at Herr's Hotel on Monday evening, in obedience to a call for a Republican State Convention. The delegates were entirely self-constituted, embracing the Republican members of the Legislature, and sundry old politicians, who have as Whigs, Americans, and latterly Republicans, led and shipwrecked the opposition. These old political doctors, with Thaddeus Stevens at their head, assembled in solemn council over the dead body of their last victim, and put their heads together for the purpose of erecting a new party, or giving the late Republican organization some appearance of life. After much tribulation, we hear that they determined not to call a Convention at this time, but to continue the old committee, with Lemuel Todd as chairman, and to meet in convention at his call.—Harrisburg Union.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SENATOR STOVER.

Light shed upon it.—We take from a late number of the Albany Atlas the following additional information upon this subject: A New Way of Defeating an Opposing Party.—In the Kansas Legislature, elected on the 4th of January, according to the returns, there were 22 Democrats and 22 Free State men in the House, and 10 Democrats to 9 Free State men in the Senate. To make a all round, the Free State men shot Stover, one of the Democratic Senators, and it is said that he has died of his wounds. This is rather sharp practice, we are thinking; but there is no extreme to which Black Republican fanaticism will not go, to carry its point.—Journal of Commerce.

We have a letter from Kansas which is explicit in charging the assassination upon the Free State leaders. We suppress the name of the alleged instigator: WYANDOTT, K. T., Jan. 25, 1858. Hon. Samuel Stover, the Democratic State Senator elect from this district, was shot in the woods about four miles from this place. There can be no doubt that this Secret Inquisition is at the bottom of this most heinous deed. Stover, as State Senator, stood in the way of the election of — to the United States Senate; and there is convincing evidence that that black-hearted man plotted his assassination.

CITY AND COUNTRY BANKS.

The Philadelphia Banks, whose misconduct brought on the suspension, and who humbly besought the Legislature to grant them relief at the extra session, have had the impudence to ask the present Legislature to release them from the obligation to receive the notes of solvent Country Banks at par in payment of debts. When the bill to release them was before the Senate, Mr. BARNES made a brief but spirited speech against it. Mr. SCHILL, the able Senator from the Bedford district, also spoke in opposition to the measure.—These and other gentlemen deserve great praise for their efforts to protect the Country Banks from the rapacity of the City institutions.—Chambersburg Spirit.

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1858. DEAR COMPILER.—The grand doings at Richmond, on the occasion of the inauguration of the state of WASHINGTON, on Monday, last, short Congressional work for a few days. However, there is still something to note since my last.

We have reports from the Senate Committee on Territories, in regard to the Kansas question. The majority of that Committee, (reporting through Mr. Green,) take the ground that the Lecompton Convention was legally called, and its acts binding; and allude in proper terms to the bad spirit which actuated the abolitionists in Kansas in refusing to vote when the great and only question of controversy was presented to them. And now, whilst claiming to be a majority of the voters of the Territory, and therefore able to elect a Legislature and Convention, the agitators ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what they may at legal times and legal places, rightfully do for themselves; that is, to change or abolish the Constitution; and in case Congress refuse to comply with their constitutional demands, they threaten to afflict the country with an attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they assert they are anxious not to do for themselves, but which they willfully refuse to do, they threaten to plunge the country into civil war. This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable as to force the conviction upon the mind, that they are conscious of being a powerless minority, and only expect to be able to compass their unwarrantable ends by departing from the general way of peace and quiet. The bill recites that the people of Kansas framed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, republican in form, and the Convention held at Lecompton, in their name and behalf, asked Congress to admit them. Therefore, it is declared that Kansas should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. The bill prescribes boundaries, and contains the usual regulations relative to, and grants of public land, as in the case of Minnesota, and gives Kansas for the present, one representative in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Douglas presented a dissenting report, as did Messrs. Collamer and Wade, the latter using such logic as is usually found in the columns of the New York Tribune. Mr. Douglas argues in favor of an "enabling act," contending that the Lecompton Convention was not clothed with the necessary power to establish a Constitution without the assent of Congress.

The bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will be taken up in the Senate on Monday next, and "put through" without much delay—say a week—and if passed in the shape as reported, will also pass the House, by ten or twelve majority, but the struggle may be more protracted than in the Senate.

That the question may be speedily settled is the prayer of all really sincere friends of the Union throughout the States, and in Kansas it is rapidly becoming the general one. The Tribune and its co-workers are losing their occupation.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The recent action in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN's Kansas policy by the Democracy of Delaware, Chester, Snyder, Union, Warren, Cambria, Lancaster and Lawrence counties puts the capstone to the column of Democratic action by which that policy has been endorsed in his native State. The whole question is now at rest so far as party sentiment is concerned in Pennsylvania, and those who antagonize the President in his course with reference to the speedy admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, do so in direct opposition to the official expression of Democratic sentiment, in all sections of the Commonwealth. With a solitary and unimportant exception or two, every Democratic county assemblage yet held has fully sustained the position of Mr. BUCHANAN, and expressed the utmost confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the motives by which he has been and is now governed and controlled.

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Honest people at the North will be astonished when the real character of the leaders of the Free State party shall be spread before them.

It is rumored that the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, our minister to England, will be appointed U. S. Judge in Pennsylvania, vice Judge Kane, deceased.

"A Good Egg." Mr. GEORGE EPLEY, of Freedom township, sent to this office, last week, a Hen Egg measuring in circumference 8 inches one way and 6½ the other. A large "yield," certainly; and what is even more worthy, is the fact that the hen lays an egg of nearly or quite the same size every day.

John & County Affairs.

Lectures. On Monday evening last, D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., delivered a Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, in St. James Church, on "Cromwell." Professor STOVER will deliver his Lecture on "Aaron Burr," in the Methodist Church, this evening, at 7 o'clock. The succeeding lectures will be delivered by D. WILLS, Esq., Rev. R. S. GRAY, and Rev. Dr. BAUGHN, which will close the course.

These Lectures have generally been well attended, and no doubt afforded much pleasure to our citizens.

A special meeting of the Association will take place in the Lecture Room of St. James Church, on Saturday evening next, at 6½ o'clock.

Court House Letting. On Tuesday last, the proposals for the building of the new Court House were opened by the County Commissioners. There were some twelve or fifteen bids. We understand that Mr. TURNER, of Carlisle, gets the contract, agreeing to build it, as per plan and specification, for \$14,375,—giving good and sufficient security. The building will be 50 feet by about 102—the Commissioners having determined to enlarge it some 13 feet beyond the original plan.

Isaac E. Wiernman, Esq., of Huntingtown township, has been appointed, by Gov. Pecker, an Associate Judge of this county, in place of Hon. David Horner, deceased. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Wiernman is well fitted for the station, and will discharge its duties in a manner acceptable to the people of the county.

Resumed. The Bank of Gettysburg has fully resumed specie payments. It is due to the management of the institution to say, that while the specie vaults of all around us were closely locked, the Bank of Gettysburg did not entirely suspend,—but paid out during the panic sufficient specie to supply "change" for the community, thereby relieving everybody from great inconvenience in that respect. Few other places have been as fortunate.

The Bank enjoys unlimited and deserved confidence, and its paper is regarded as worth its face in gold by all who are lucky enough to possess any of it. We apprehend, therefore, no disposition on the part of any to demand of the Bank more specie than will answer the ordinary purposes of business.

Don't Miss the Chance!

Public attention is "waking up" more and more to the reliable character of the investment offered in the Gettysburg Railroad Bonds. We learn that last week upwards of five thousand dollars' worth were disposed of, and the prospect of increasing sales is highly propitious. None can doubt as to the safety of the investment. The net earnings on that part of the road now worked (between New Oxford and Hanover) are already sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds which the company need sell.

Washington's Birth-Day.

Monday last, the natal day of the great and good WASHINGTON, was unusually lively in this place. The Independent Blues and Brass Band were out on parade several times during the day. In the morning they were addressed in an appropriate manner, in the German Reformed Church, by Capt. C. H. BUEHLER—Lieut. E. F. FARNESWORTH reading Washington's Farewell Address. The church was crowded—the day having brought together many, old and young, from the surrounding country. The Hancock Company did not come.

In the evening, the Blues and Band partook of an excellent supper at Tato's Hotel. At the same time, some forty or forty-five gentlemen done full and appreciating justice to a first-class supper at McClellan's Hotel.

MILITARY MATTERS.

From the report of Gen. Thomas J. Power, Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, made to the Governor, and accompanying the reports submitted to the present Legislature, at the commencement of the session, by Gov. Pollock, in connection with his annual message, we learn that there are 63,225 uniformed militia, (volunteers) in the State, composed of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Riflemen. The number of Companies is 271; consisting of 40 companies of Cavalry—43 of Artillery—96 of Infantry, and 59 of Rifles. In this, the Fourth Division, composed of York and Adams counties, there are four uniformed companies. In the First Brigade, (York co.) we have the Worth Infantry, of York Borough; the Scott Infantry, of Wrightsville, and the Buchanan Guards, of Hopewell and neighboring townships. In the Second Brigade, (Adams co.) the Independent Blues, of Gettysburg, is the only company. The military spirit, from these facts, does not seem to be very active within the bounds of this Division. The field and staff officers of the two Brigades composing this Division are: FIRST BRIGADE—YORK COUNTY. Brigadier General—George Ray. Brigade Aid-de-Camp—Adolph E. Kichelberger. Brigade Major—John M. Deitch. Brigade Quarter-Master—Solomon Myers. Brigade Inspector—D. A. Stillinger. SECOND BRIGADE—ADAMS COUNTY. Brigadier General—William F. Walter. Brigade Aid-de-Camp—Thomas A. Marshall. Brigade Major—D. A. Beahler. Brigade Quarter-Master—Samuel Richels. Brigade Inspector—John Scott.

The first Almanac in the English Language was printed at Oxford, 1782.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of Oniska Tribe, No. 40, of the I. O. of R. M., of East Berlin, on the 26th of the 12th St. Snow Moon, G. & S. 1858, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted on the death of one of its members: Resolved, That in the death of Bro. JONAS S. BAKER we have lost one who, while with us, we esteemed as a friend and Brother. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of Bro. Baker in their bereavement. Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our deceased Brother as a tribute of respect for his memory, and wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days. Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the Record of this Tribe, and published in the Gettysburg Compiler, and that a copy thereof be communicated by the Chief of Record to the family of the deceased. GEORGE H. SHAFER, Sachem.

A Query.

A man passing through — on Saturday last, bought a coat of James Jones for \$3, and gave in payment a \$50 note. Jones took the note to John Smith, to get it changed; gave him the note, who then went on his way. This morning, Smith discovered the note to be counterfeit, and took it back to Jones, who borrowed \$50 of Geo. Johnston to redeem it. The man having left town, the note is thrown on Jones's hands. How much does he lose? Monday, Feb. 23, 1858. S.

For The Compiler.

H. J. STANLEY, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I do not know whether your correspondent W. claims the authorship of the Problem published over the signature W. As he gives no credit, however, one might presume to say: I would hardly suppose him guilty of such a piece of plagiarism. He has, however, changed some of the dress in which this Problem appeared as published in the "Adams Sentinel" of December 21st, 1855, as given by "Stodolus Jun." who stated that its author (to him unknown,) gave it the name of the "Mathematical Toy," a copy of which, as published in the "Sentinel," I give below—as also the "answer" given 27th December, 1855, by "Stodolus Jun."—which is: Length of the walk 300 feet; length of meridian line 270 feet; distance of the bee from the lily 202½ feet; course of the butterfly 330° 08' E; course of the bee 330° 52' W.

"In my garden having found A walk that runs due East and West, At its east end, with a good design, I drew a true meridian line; And at the point of intersection, There planted was by my direction A white Narcissus, which there grows, And at its western end a rose-tree; Southward where the meridian ends, A leucanthemum lily drooping bends, Now to the lily from the rose: A butterfly directly goes, And at right angles to its rhombus: A bee from the narcissus comes: And just two hundred eighty-eight feet From the sweet rose the insect meets: They tarried not, but did pursue, Their former course each renewed. The bee stopped when it got due West From where the butterfly would rest: But for one hundred sixty and two: The butterfly must yet pursue, Ere it can sip the lily's dew. What length's the meridian?—and How long's the walk, I do demand,—And ye who're skill'd in Geometry, How far's the lily from the bee? And ye who navigate know, The course of either insect show." CONWAY FARMER. Brushtown, Feb. 23, 1858.

For The Compiler.

FRIEND STANLEY:—I send you a solution of "W's" Problem, published in The Compiler of Monday last, which I believe is correct. The walk is 288 feet, the meridian line is 216 feet, and the butterfly was 360 feet from the bee. Feb. 24, 1858. S.

Answer to last week's Enigma.—York Springs Female Seminary.

Littlestown Railroad. The instalments on the stock of the Littlestown Railroad are now all due, and we are requested to state that on all arrears suits will be instituted without regard to persons.

What's the Matter with Gov. Walker?

—When Gov. Walker took ground against the Lecompton constitution the opponents of that measure seized upon him and hold him up as a witness against the political honesty of President Buchanan. It appears, however, that the anti-Lecomptonites are not satisfied with their witness. Gov. Walker does not come up to the mark in his testimony. In fact, he does not speak at all, and the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, (anti-Lecompton,) which professes to derive its knowledge from "reliable authority," says there are fears entertained by those who oppose the Lecompton constitution that he has betrayed and abandoned them. It further adds: "We learn from most reliable authority that the leading actors in the Philadelphia anti-Lecompton meeting believe that he was purposely absent from it, and the letter from him, which was read at the meeting and published, was, if not actually fabricated, modified here, in a way to make his excuse seem more plausible."

Ohio and Kansas.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that so far as the Ohio members are concerned, the vote on the HARRIS resolution is not considered any test of their vote on the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

"I Can't Touch a Nigger!"—One of the most striking illustrations of the utter hollowness of the Black Republican sympathizers with the negro-race, that has ever fallen under our observation, occurred very recently in this city. A professional gentleman was called upon to perform a slight surgical operation upon a darky, when he said, "I am a thorough-going abolitionist; but I can't touch a nigger." Comment is unnecessary.—Phila. Argus.

The wife of a painter in Syracuse died the other day. Among the sympathizing friends was a young lady from Auburn, a stranger to him. The sympathy of this young lady made such an impression upon the heart-broken husband that the next day after the funeral he consoled himself by taking her to his arms.

The small pox is prevailing to an alarming extent at Newark, N. J.

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IS A VERY CURIOUS."

It is said that anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congress have given up the idea of issuing an address to the people of the United States. Sensible. By the foreign news we see that money is very abundant in Europe and can be borrowed at low rates of interest. Confidence is fast reviving in all quarters, and manufactures which had suspended operations under the pressure, both in this country and in Europe, are resuming business. A poor mechanic, in Chicago, has lately become heir to an estate, in England, valued at over \$200,000.

At Wethersfield, (Conn.) a day or two ago, a lad of twelve years climbed the lightning rod of the Congregational Church spire, one hundred and fifty feet high. There were very few members of our party who have any thought of deserting to the enemy, but let those who sympathize with the anti-Lecompton movement have a care lest they find themselves where they had no intention of going.

It is stated that the Spanish and Mexican difficulties have been peacefully settled, at last, and that Gen. Concha has received official information to that effect.

The Harrisburg Herald says there is a probability that Hon. F. M. Kimball will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Somerset and Franklin district; that this will cause a vacancy in the President's Regency of that district, and that the vacancy thus created will probably be filled by the election of Hon. James Hill.

It is understood that Judge Douglas is giving up the struggle as lost; but feels obliged to continue the fight because he cannot sustain his new friends.

The Democrat who deserts his President and the great mass of his party now, will be long held himself as badly sold as those confiding Democrats who suffered themselves to be persuaded to take an "inside view" of "Sam."

The Sicile says that the novel spectacle of camel and dromedary racing will be provided for the Parisians in the coming spring.

On the first of February, in Havana, two murderers were garroted. Both of them were young, but were old offenders. The second one was so affected on approaching the scaffold where at his lifeless companion that he could hardly ascend the steps of the garot.

The maidens of Strasbourg, in Bavaria, are the victims of a terrible conspiracy, the young men of the place having pledged themselves not to dance with any girl during the carnival who wears crinolines.

President Buchanan, says PUNCH, had better not throw away any powder and shot on the Mormons. Let him send them fashion books. The necessities of crinolines destroy polychamy. It will render Brigham Young himself unable to support more wives than one.

Great Shooting Match.—The following match has been made between Mr. Travis and Mr. Samuel A. Sydam, of New York city. Travis bets Sydam \$1,000 that he will find a boy who will stand at the distance of ten paces and place an orange, not to exceed two and a half inches in diameter, in each hand and one upon his head, which he (Travis) will shoot from their respective localities. No object to intervene. If Travis fails to find the boy who will stand, or fails to hit the oranges in the three shots, or at any shot touching the boy, he loses the bet. The match to be shot in Louisville, June 15th, 1858.

A Canadian King.—The Sandwich (C.W.) Mercury is advocating the erection of Canada into an independent kingdom, with a permanent ruler. The most eligible person to found a Canadian dynasty, the Mercury thinks, is a Prince of England; for, while his elevation to the throne of a new kingdom "would be a graceful tribute of loyalty to our gracious Queen, it would remove the disadvantages under which we at present labor, and would bind us more firmly, as an entirely independent nation, to the first empire in the world."

A Funny Affair at Pittsburgh.—At Pittsburgh, on Friday night week, the chamber of a faithless wife was invaded by a certain Don Juan, who had to stow himself under the bed, pantries, to make room for the husband. The wife, after her liege lord had taken his accustomed place, feigned a violent attack of cholera, or some kindred disease, and begged her husband to go for medical aid. He jumped out of bed, jumped into the orange man's pantaloons, and upon reaching the drug store, found any quantity of gold and bank notes in his pocket, whereupon the whole truth developed itself to his mind.

Bloodless Duel between two Army Officers.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Lieutenants Bell and Williams, who had a collision in a barber shop, on Sunday, went beyond Bladensburg this morning, at five o'clock, accompanied by their respective friends. It is said that Bell fired at the word "one," the ball of his pistol penetrating Williams' hat. Williams, who was the assailing party, having given the satisfaction demanded, discharged his pistol in the snow, and both returned to Washington apparently reconciled.

No More Madeira.—A PUNCH correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that it is not an open question whether any more Madeira wine will ever be produced. None has been made since 1851, and there are now only some seven or eight thousand pipes upon the entire Island. All recent attempts to manufacture the wine have utterly failed, and pumpkin vines now adorn the old grape arbors once covered with abundant clusters of rich grapes.

The Late Thomas Ritchie.—It is said that in the late Mr. Ritchie's house, in Washington, D. C., inkstands were distributed wherever one could walk, placed, and even occupied a place in the garden. This was done for the purpose of noting a thought, and by this means the veteran editor procured what other men would have lost.



W. J. Scoble, Editor and Proprietor.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Monday Morning, March 1, 1858.

The Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court, will assemble at Harrisburg, on Thursday next, the 4th of March. J. W. Douglas, Esq., of Chambersburg, will represent this Senatorial district, and Dr. E. F. Snook, of Littlestown, the county. The Convention will fully endorse President BUCHANAN.

Gen. HARNEY and Col. SUMNER arrived at Washington on the 14th ult., direct from Leavenworth, Kansas, having been telegraphed for. They both report everything quiet in the Territory, and say they apprehend no farther difficulties, provided Congress will give them a government of their own, by admitting them under the Lecompton Constitution. If that is done, in less than ninety days all trouble will cease.

Our troops in Utah were in good health on the 5th of January, the last date received. The United States District Court for Utah had indicted Brigham Young, Kimball and other Mormon dignitaries, with high treason.

Public Opinion.—There is not a solitary Democratic paper in the great State of New York—not one—which does not fully and unequivocally endorse the Kansas policy of President BUCHANAN!

The Voice of the Democracy.—The Pittsburgh Union very pointedly says: "The ten Democratic Senators in the Pennsylvania Legislature, from the Congressional districts represented at Washington by Messrs. HICKMAN, OWEN JONES, REILLY, DEWART, and CHAMMAN, stand fairly and squarely up to the Kansas policy of President BUCHANAN and the Democratic party. This is a significant fact, and cannot well be overlooked."

The North-Western Counties.—We find the following item in the Venango Spectator, with reference to the Democratic sentiment in the Northwestern counties of this State. The Spectator says: "The Democrats of Warren endorsed the Administration at a meeting held last week. The Northwestern counties are now a unit. This is what we expected. It is the height of presumption to suppose for a moment that the Democratic party will turn its back upon the Administration, and thereby play into the hands of the opposition."

The Opposition are growing savage at the prospect of the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, (witness their journals published here.) As soon as that is accomplished, they very well know, their chief "occupation will be gone"—their thunder dead, and their party nearly or quite so. So let them howl—nobody is hurt by it, whilst the audience are amused.

Pardon of Monroe Stewart.—Governor Packer has signed the pardon of Monroe Stewart, convicted in connection with Charlotte Jones and Henry Fife of the murder of George Wilson and Elizabeth McMaisters, in Allegheny county. The confession of both Jones and Fife, upon the gallows, freed Stewart from any complicity in the murders, and since then petitions to an enormous extent have flooded in upon the Governor, asking for a pardon. Stewart was under sentence to be hung on last Friday.

Death of Judge Kane.—The Hon. John K. Kane, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence, near Philadelphia, on Sunday night, about sixty-five years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and rapidly rose to distinction as a lawyer and politician. In 1845, Governor Shunk appointed Mr. K. Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and in 1846, upon the death of Judge Randall, of the U. S. District Court, President Polk appointed Mr. K. to the vacancy, and he filled that position up to the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children; three sons and a daughter. His deceased son Dr. E. K. Kane, by his Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, has shed un fading lustre on the family name.

New England Bigotry.—A recent Theological Society meeting in New Haven refused a license to a candidate for the ministry, because he would not promise to preach against "slavery." Afterwards the candidate, Mr. Monteith, applied to another association and was licensed. The affair has created quite a stir in quiet New Haven.

It is said that a gentleman who was formerly one of the proprietors of a mercantile house in Davenport, Iowa, which lately failed, is now sawing wood for a living.

THE LEGISLATURE.
Mr. TURNER has introduced in the Senate, an important bill relative to debts due to decedents. It empowers the "Courts of Common Pleas upon the application of any trustee, trustees or assignees, or for the Orphans' Courts of this Commonwealth, upon the application of any executor or administrator by petition or otherwise, representing that there are certain debts due and owing such estates, evidenced by judgments, notes, bonds, bills, book accounts, or other evidence of indebtedness in writing, that are doubtful or cannot be collected, to authorize such trustee, assignee, executor or administrator, to make public sale of such claims to the highest and best bidder, provided that notice of such sales shall be given by written or printed handbills for ten days." Such a law is now in operation in Ohio.

In the Senate, on the 17th ult., Mr. Brewer read in place a bill for the relief of J. L. Schiek, late Treasurer of Adams county—in order to balance an account at the Auditor General's office, for Military Pines, &c., paid to the Independent Blues, of Gettysburg, amounting to about \$165.

Mr. Brewer also read a bill to incorporate the Mummasburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Adams county. On the same day, in the House, numerous petitions were presented in favor of abolishing the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

The bill to repeal all laws for the collection of Collateral Inheritance Taxes was defeated in the House, as was a bill to alter and amend the fee bill.

On Saturday, the 20th, the Senate passed the House bill to repeal the law relative to Sealer of Weights and Measures so far as concerns York co.

Mr. Brewer read in place a bill relative to the Banks of this Commonwealth, the object of which is to provide a better currency for the people of Pennsylvania. The first section provides that the several banks of the Commonwealth shall take at par, on deposit, in payment of debts and of claims received for collection, the notes of all solvent specie paying banks of the State, and authorize them to pay out in discounts, &c., all such notes.—The second section prohibits the issue of notes of a less denomination than ten dollars.

On Monday, the 22d, Washington's Farewell Address was read in the Hall of the House, in the presence of both bodies, the Governor, Heads of Departments, &c., and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Ramsey, of Philadelphia, has introduced into the House, a new license bill. Amongst other changes it takes the licensing power from the Courts, and vests it in the County Commissioners. The bill also compels persons taking out license to file a bond in the Quarter Sessions' Court for \$500, conditioned for the preservation of order, and for not selling minors drink. Persons applying for license in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh who sell \$10,000 worth per annum, and upwards, to pay \$200; those from \$5,000 to \$10,000, to pay \$100; from \$2,500 to \$5,000, to pay \$50; those who sell \$2,000 and under, to pay \$30.—In the country and boroughs, the latter class to pay \$25 per annum.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the majority of the committee on the Kansas resolutions reported a resolution in favor of the Lecompton constitution, accompanied by a lengthy report urging the speedy admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, with a declaration that it is the right of the people to alter it whenever they desire, through proper legal means. It was ordered to be printed, and a motion to postpone action to allow the minority to report was defeated by the united vote of the Democratic members.

GENERAL CULLOM'S ADDRESS.
The promised address of Gen. Cullom, President of the Kansas Lecompton Convention, has been published. He says that he has written to Governor Denver to procure the sworn statements of the Judges of the controverted Delaware Crossing election precinct, and have them taken under such circumstances as will secure a free and unbiased exhibition of the facts. By the sworn statements so procured he shall be governed in the certificates of election to the members of the Legislature from Leavenworth county. If it shall, as it probably will, place the government of Kansas in the hands of his enemies, (the "Free State" men,) no one will regret it more, yet he shall honestly discharge his official duties.

On Friday morning week, Mr. Geo. Upp, of York, was seized with a sudden attack of paralysis, and for several days was in such a condition that his life was despaired of. His left side was completely paralyzed, but we are pleased to learn that he is much better, and that his attending physicians entertain strong hopes of his ultimate recovery.

Mrs. Bliss, widow of the late Major Bliss, United States army, and daughter of Gen. Taylor, the ex-President, was married on the 11th ult., to Philip P. Dandridge, Esq., of Virginia. The marriage took place at New Orleans.

The territory of Kansas has a public debt of \$14,265.

WILL KANSAS BE ADMITTED?
We answer yes. And (to adopt the language of the Lancaster Intelligencer) why should it not be under the Lecompton Constitution? The people of Kansas had decided by a majority of over five thousand votes, as a preliminary measure, that they desired to quit their Territorial dependence and become a sovereign State of the Union. This decision was had in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Congress; and, in accordance with the popular wish, the Territorial Legislature enacted a law authorizing the election of delegates to a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution. The Convention met at Lecompton, in the Territory, and after mature deliberation and reflection, agreed upon a Constitution for the government of the new State. This Constitution is now before Congress for their approval, and is there in pursuance of law. The only questions, then, in our humble opinion, for the National Legislature to inquire into, are: First—Was the Convention a legal body, authorized to frame a Constitution? and, Secondly—Is the Constitution, so framed, republican in all its features according to the requirements of the Federal Constitution? If these interrogatories are answered affirmatively, and we apprehend there can be no other response, the question is settled, and we do not see what should prevent Kansas from being at once admitted into the Union as a sovereign State. This, we believe, is a plain and concise statement of the whole affair.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The recent action in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN's Kansas policy by the Democracy of Delaware, Chester, Snyder, Union, Warren, Cambria, Lancaster and Lawrence counties puts the capstone to the column of Democratic action by which that policy has been endorsed in his native State. The whole question is now at rest so far as party sentiment is concerned in Pennsylvania, and those who antagonize the President in his course with reference to the speedy admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, do so in direct opposition to the official expression of Democratic sentiment, in all sections of the Commonwealth. With a solitary and unimportant exception or two, every Democratic county assemblage yet held has fully sustained the position of Mr. BUCHANAN, and expressed the utmost confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the motives by which he has been and is now governed and controlled.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SENATOR STOVER.
Light shed upon it.—We take from a late number of the Albany Atlas the following additional information upon this subject:
A New Way of Defeating an Opposing Party.—In the Kansas Legislature, elected on the 4th of January, according to the returns, there were 22 Democrats and 22 Free State men in the House, and 10 Democrats to 9 Free State men in the Senate. To make a tie all round, the Free State men shot Stover, one of the Democratic Senators, and it is said that he has died of his wounds. This is rather sharp practice, we are thinking; but there is no extreme to which Black Republican fanaticism will not go, to carry its point.—Journal of Commerce.

We have a letter from Kansas which is explicit in charging the assassination upon the Free State leaders. We suppress the name of the alleged instigator:—

WYANDOTTE, K. T., Jan. 25, 1858.
Hon. Samuel Stover, the Democratic State Senator elect from this district, was shot in the woods about four miles from this place. There can be no doubt that —'s Secret Inquisition is at the bottom of this most heinous deed. Stover, as State Senator, stood in the way of the election of — to the United States Senate; and there is convincing evidence that that black-hearted man plotted his assassination.

Honest people at the North will be astonished when the real character of the leaders of the Free State party shall be spread before them.

It is rumored that the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, our minister to England, will be appointed U. S. Judge in Pennsylvania, vice Judge Kane, deceased.

"A Good Egg."
Mr. GEORGE EPLEY, of Freedom township, sent to this office, last week, a Hen Egg measuring in circumference 8 inches one way and 6½ the other. A large "yield," certainly; and what is equally note-worthy, is the fact that the hen lays an egg of nearly or quite the same size every day.

It is estimated that India is worth to England at least \$65,000,000 per annum.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1858.
DEAR COMPILER:—The grand doings at Richmond, on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of Washington, on Monday, last, short Congressional work for a few days. However, there is still something to note since my last.

We have reports from the Senate Committee on Territories, in regard to the Kansas question. The majority of that Committee, (reporting through Mr. Green,) take the ground that the Lecompton Convention was legally called, and its acts binding; and allude in proper terms to the bad spirit which actuated the abolitionists in Kansas in refusing to vote when the great and only question of controversy was presented to them. And now, whilst claiming to be a majority of the voters of the Territory, and therefore able to elect a Legislature and Convention, the agitators ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what they may at legal times and legal places rightfully do for themselves; that is, to change or abolish their Constitution; and in case Congress refuse to comply with their constitutional demands, they threaten to afflict the country with an attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they assert they are anxious not to do for themselves, but which they wilfully refuse to do, they threaten to plunge the country into civil war. This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable as to force the conviction upon the mind, that they are conscious of being a powerless minority, and only expect to be able to compass their unwarrantable ends by departing from the general way of peace and quiet. The bill recites that the people of Kansas framed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, republican in form, and the Convention held at Lecompton has, in their name and behalf, asked Congress to admit her. Therefore, it is declared that Kansas should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. The bill prescribes boundaries, and contains the usual regulations relative to, and grants of public land, as in the case of Minnesota, and gives Kansas for the present, one representative in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Douglas presented a dissenting report, as did Messrs. Claiborne and Wade, the latter using such logic as is usually found in the columns of the New York Tribune. Mr. Douglas argues in favor of an "enabling act," contending that the Lecompton Convention was not clothed with the necessary power to establish a Constitution without the assent of Congress.

The bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will be taken up in the Senate on Monday next, and "put through" without much delay—say a week—and if passed in the shape as reported, will also pass the House, by ten or twelve majority, but the struggle may be more protracted than in the Senate.

That the question may be speedily settled is the prayer of all really sincere friends of the Union throughout the States, and in Kansas it is rapidly becoming the general one. The Tribune and its co-workers are losing their occupation.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.
Monday last, the natal day of the great and good WASHINGTON, was unusually lively in this place. The Independent Blues and Brass Band were out on parade several times during the day. In the morning they were addressed in an appropriate manner, in the German Reformed Church, by Capt. C. H. BUEHLER—Lieut. E. F. FAHNESTOCK reading Washington's Farewell Address. The church was crowded—indeed, the town appeared crowded—the day having brought together many, old and young, from the surrounding country. The Hanover Company did not come.

In the evening, the Blues and Band partook of an excellent supper at Tuto's Hotel. At the same time, some forty or forty-five gentlemen done full and appreciating justice to a first-class supper at McClellan's Hotel.

MILITARY MATTERS.
From the report of Gen. Thomas J. Power, Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, made to the Governor, and accompanying the reports submitted to the present Legislature, at the commencement of the session, by Gov. Pollock, in connection with his annual message, we learn that there are 63,225 uniformed militia (volunteers) in the State, composed of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Riflemen. The number of Companies is 271; consisting of 40 companies of Cavalry—13 of Artillery—96 of Infantry, and 59 of Rifles. In this, the Fourth Division, composed of York and Adams counties, there are four uniformed companies. In the First Brigade, (York co.) we have the Worth Infantry, of York Borough; the Scott Infantry, of Wrightsville; and the Buchanan Guards, of Hopewell and neighboring townships. In the Second Brigade, (Adams co.) the Independent Blues, of Gettysburg, is the only company. The military spirit, from these facts, does not seem to be very active within the bounds of this Division. The field and staff officers of the two Brigades composing this Division are:

FIRST BRIGADE—YORK COUNTY.
Brigadier General—George Bay.
Brigade Aid-de-Camp—Abdel P. Eichelberger.
Brigade Major—John M. Deitch.
Brigade Quarter-Master—Solomon Myers.
Brigade Inspector—D. A. Stillinger.
SECOND BRIGADE—ADAMS COUNTY.
Brigadier General—William F. Walter.
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Brigade Quarter-Master—Samuel Eicholtz.
Brigade Inspector—John Scott.

The first almanac in the English language was printed at Oxford, 1773.

Town & County Affairs.

Lectures.
On Monday evening last, D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., delivered a Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, in St. James Church, on "Cromwell." Professor STOVER will deliver his Lecture on "Aaron Burr," in the Methodist Church, this evening, at 7 o'clock. The succeeding lectures will be delivered by D. WILLS, Esq., Rev. R. S. GRIER, and Rev. Dr. BAUGHER, which will close the course.

Those Lectures have generally been well attended, and no doubt afforded much pleasure to our citizens.

A special meeting of the Association will take place in the Lecture Room of St. James Church, on Saturday evening next, at 6½ o'clock.

Court House Letting.
On Tuesday last, the proposals for the building of the new Court House were opened by the County Commissioners. There were some twelve or fifteen bids. We understand that Mr. TURNER, of Carlisle, gets the contract, agreeing to build it, as per plan and specification, for \$14,375,—giving good and sufficient security. The building will be 50 feet by about 102—the Commissioners having determined to enlarge it some 13 feet beyond the original plan.

Associate Judge.
ISAAC E. WIEMAN, Esq., of Huntingtown township, has been appointed, by Gov. Packer, an Associate Judge of this county, in place of Hon. David Horner, deceased. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Wieman is well fitted for the station, and will discharge its duties in a manner acceptable to the people of the county.

Resumed.
The Bank of Gettysburg has fully resumed specie payments. It is due to the management of the institution to say, that while the specie vaults of all around us were closely locked, the Bank of Gettysburg did not entirely suspend,—but paid out during the panic sufficient specie to supply "change" for the community, thereby relieving everybody from great inconvenience in that respect. Few other places have been as fortunate.

The Bank enjoys unlimited and deserved confidence, and its paper is regarded as worth its face in gold by all who are lucky enough to possess any of it. We apprehend, therefore, no disposition on the part of any to demand of the Bank more specie than will answer the ordinary purposes of business.

Don't Miss the Chance!
Public attention is "waking up" more and more to the reliable character of the investment offered in the Gettysburg Railroad Bonds. We learn that last week upwards of five thousand dollars' worth were disposed of, and the prospect of increasing sales is highly propitious. None can doubt as to the safety of the investment. The net earnings on that part of the road now worked (between New Oxford and Hanover) are already sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds which the company need sell.

Washington's Birth-Day.
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Tribute of Respect.
At a meeting of the members of Oniska Tribe, No. 40, of the I. O. of R. M., of East Berlin, on the 22nd of Jan., Snow Moon, G. M. 5618, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted on the death of one of its members:
Resolved, That in the death of Bro. JONAS S. BAKER we have lost one who, while with us, was esteemed as a friend and Brother.
Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of Bro. Baker in their bereavement.
Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our deceased Brother as a tribute of respect for his memory, and wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.
Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the Record of this Tribe, and published in the Gettysburg Compiler, and that a copy thereof be communicated by the Chief of Record to the family of the deceased.
GEORGE H. SHAFER, Sachem.

A Query.
A man passing through — on Saturday last, bought a coat of James Jones for \$8, and gave in payment a \$50 note.
Jones took the note to John Smith, to get it changed; gave the man \$42, who then went on his way.
This morning, Smith discovered the note to be counterfeit, and took it back to Jones, who borrowed \$50 of Geo. Johnston to redeem it.
The man having left town, the note is thrown on Jones's hands. How much does he lose?
S.

For The Compiler.
H. J. SHAFER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I do not know whether your correspondent W. claims the authorship of the Problem published over the signature W. As he gives no credit, however, one might presume so: yet I would hardly suppose him guilty of such a piece of plagiarism. He has, however, changed some of the dress in which this Problem appeared as published in the "Adams Sentinel" of December 21st, 1855, as given by "Stodious," who stated that its author (to him unknown) gave it the name of the "Mathematician's Toy" a copy of which, as published in the "Sentinel," I give below—as also the "answer" given 27th December, 1855, by "Stodious Jun."—which is:
Length of the walk 360 feet; length of meridian line 270 feet; distance of the bee from the Lily 29½ feet; course of the butterfly S 53° 08' E; course of the bee S 36° 52' W.

"In my garden having found
At that time one East and West,
At its east end I drew a good design,
I drew a true meridian line.
And at the point of intersection,
There planted was by my direction
A white Narcissus, which there grows,
And at its west end a rose.
Southward where the meridian ends,
A leucous lily drooping bends,
Now to the Lily from the rose.
A butterfly directly goes,
And at right angles to its rhombus
A bee from the narcissus comes;
And just two hundred eighty-eight feet
From the sweet rose these insects meet:
They tarried not, but did pursue,
Their former course each renewed.
The bee stopped when it got due West
From where the butterfly would rest;
But foot one hundred sixty and two
The butterfly must yet pass through
Ere it can sip the Lily's dew.
What length's the meridian?—
How long's the walk, I do demand.—
And ye who're skill'd in Geometry,
How far's the Lily from the bee?
And ye who navigation know,
The course of either insect show."
CHICAGO FARMER.

For The Compiler.
FRIEND STABLE—I send you a solution of "W's" Problem, published in The Compiler of Monday last, which I believe is correct:
The walk is 238 feet, the meridian line is 216 feet, and the butterfly was 360 feet from the bee.
Feb. 24, 1858.

Answer to last week's Enigma—"York Springs Female Seminary."

Littlestown Railroad.
The instalments on the stock of the Littlestown Railroad are now all due, and we are requested to state that on all arrearages suits will be instituted without regard to persons.

What's the Matter with Gov. Walker?
—When Gov. Walker took ground against the Lecompton constitution the opponents of that measure seized upon him and held him up as a witness against the political honesty of President Buchanan. It appears, however, that the anti-Lecomptonites are not satisfied with their witness. Gov. Walker does not come up to the mark in his testimony. In fact, he does not speak at all, and the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, (anti-Lecompton,) which professes to derive its knowledge from "reliable authority," says there are fears entertained by those who oppose the Lecompton constitution that he has betrayed and abandoned them. It further adds:
"We learn from most reliable authority that the leading actors in the Philadelphia anti-Lecompton meeting believe that he was purposely absent from it, and the letter from him, which was read at the meeting and published, was, if not actually fabricated, modified here, in a way to make his excuse seem more plausible."

Ohio and Kansas.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that so far as the Ohio members are concerned, the vote on the HARRIS resolution is not considered any test of their vote on the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

"I Can't Touch a Nigger!"—One of the most striking illustrations of the utter hollowness of the Black Republican sympathizers with the negro-race, that has ever fallen under our observation, occurred very recently in this city. A professional gentleman was called upon to perform a slight surgical operation upon a darky, when he said, "I am a thorough-going Abolitionist; but I can't touch a nigger." Comment is unnecessary.—Phila. Argus.

The wife of a painter in Syracuse died the other day. Among the sympathizing friends was a young lady from Auburn, a stranger to him. The sympathy of this young lady made such an impression upon the heart-broken husband that the next day after the funeral he consoled himself by taking her to his arms.

The small pox is prevailing to an alarming extent at Newark, N. J.

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IN A HUT SHELLED."
—It is said the anti-Lecompton Democratic Congress have given up the idea of issuing an address to the people of the United States—Sensile.

By the foreign news we see that money is very abundant in Europe and can be borrowed at low rates of interest.
Confidence is fast reviving in all quarters, and manufactures which had suspended operations under the pressure, both in this country and in Europe, are resuming business.
A poor mechanic, in Chicago, has lately become heir to an estate, in England, valued at over \$200,000.

At Wethersfield, (Conn.) a day or two ago, a lad of twelve years climbed the lightning rod of the Congregational Church spire, one hundred and fifty feet high.
There are very few members of our party who have any thought of deserting to the enemy, but let those who sympathize with the anti-Lecompton movement have a care lest they find themselves where they had no intention of going.

It is stated that the Spanish and Mexican difficulties have been peacefully settled at last, and that Gen. Concha has received official information to that effect.

The Harrisburg Herald says there is a probability that Hon. F. M. Kimmell will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Somerset and Franklin district; that this will cause a vacancy in the President Judge's office of that district, and that the vacancy thus created will probably be filled by the election of Hon. James Nill.

It is understood that Judge Douglas is giving up the struggle as lost; but feels obliged to continue the fight in order to sustain his new friends.

The Democrat who deserts his President and the great mass of his party now, will be long finding himself badly sold as those confiding Democrats who suffered themselves to be persuaded to take an "inside view" of "Sam."

The Siecle says that the novel spectacle of camel and dromedary racing will be provided for the Parisians in the coming spring.

On the first of February, in Havana, two murderers were garroted. Both of them were quite young, but were old offenders. The second one was so affected on approaching the scaffold where sat his lifeless companion that he could hardly ascend the steps of the garot.

The maidens of Straung, in Bavaria, are the victims of a terrible conspiracy, the young men of the place having pledged themselves not to dance with any girl during the carnival who wears crinoline.

President Buchanan, says Panch, had better not throw away any powder and shot on the Mormons. Let him send them fashion books. The necessities of crinoline destroy polygamy. It will render Brigham Young himself unable to support more wives than one.

Great Shooting Match.—The following match has been made between Mr. Travis and Mr. Samuel A. Sydam, of New York city. Travis bids Sydam \$1,000 that he will find a boy who will stand at the distance of ten paces and place an orange, not to exceed two and a half inches in diameter, in each hand and one upon his head, which he (Travis) will shoot from their respective localities. No object to intervene. If Travis fails to find the boy who will stand, or fails to hit the oranges in the three shots, or at any shot touching the boy, he loses the bet. The match to be shot in Louisville, June 15th, 1858.

A Canadian King.—The Sandwich (C. W.) Mercury is advocating the erection of Canada into an independent kingdom, with a permanent ruler. The most eligible person to found a Canadian dynasty, the Mercury thinks, is a Prince of England; for, while his elevation to the throne of a new kingdom "would be a graceful tribute of loyalty to our gracious Queen, it would remove the disadvantages under which we at present labor, and would bind us more firmly, as an entirely independent nation, to the first empire in the world."

A Funny Affair at Pittsburg.—At Pittsburg, on Friday night week, the chamber of a faithless wife was invaded by a certain Don Juan, who had to stow himself under the bed, pantless, to make room for the husband. The wife, after her liege lord had taken his accustomed place, feigned a violent attack of cholera, or some kindred disease, and begged her husband to go for assistance. He jumped out of bed, jumped into the strange man's pantaloons, and upon reaching the drug store, found any quantity of gold and bank notes in his pocket, wherewith the whole truth developed itself to his mind.

Bloodless Duel between two Army Officers.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Lieutenants Bell and Williams, who had a collision in a barber shop, on Sunday, went beyond Bladensburg this morning, at five o'clock, accompanied by their respective friends. It is said that Bell fired at the word "one," the ball of his pistol penetrating Williams' hat. Williams, who was the assaulting party, having given the satisfaction demanded, discharged his pistol in the snow, and both returned to Washington apparently reconciled.

No More Madeira.—A Funchal correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that it is not an open question whether any more Madeira wine will ever be produced. None has been made since 1851, and there are now only some seven or eight thousand pipes upon the entire island. All recent attempts to manufacture the wine have utterly failed, and pumpkin vines now adorn the old grape arbors once covered with abundant clusters of rich grapes.

The Late Thomas Ritchie.—It is said that in the late Mr. Ritchie's house, in Washington, D. C., inkstands were distributed wherever, one could well be placed, and even occupied a place in his garden. This was done for the purpose of noting a thought, and by this means the veteran editor preserved what other men would have lost.

To please everybody, all that's necessary is to accommodate everybody. If Jones wants a loan of ten dollars, let him have it, and Jones will speak well of you till you ask him for it again.—How it will be then, we shall not venture to say.

"This must be looked into," as the spoiled child said to his father's watch.

